

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DATLY, Per Month ..... Se so DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing dation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough o Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo ion with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Some Good Advice From Mr. Cannon.

In an interview in Chicago as he was about to entrain for Oyster Bay, Uncle Jon was asked the old question, to which he always said "Scat!" with a fierce air of finality in Washington.

But Uncle JOE did not bristle in Chicago or droop an eyelid:

"Am I a candidate for the Presidency? Well now, it is a long time before the Republican party will nominate a candidate, and we shall know more after we have crossed a stream this side of the Republican national convention. A new House of Representatives is to be elected next fall. and after the returns are in and we know where we stand it will be time enough to pick a candidate

From which it may be inferred that however receptive a man may be, it is a foolish question to ask him, in Mr. CAN-Non's opinion, so long before the convention meets, and particularly when party lines are down and all sorts of ideas are fermenting in the people's minds.

The Congress campaign may have to

be fought with postage stamps as the sinews of war. Neither committee expects to have enough money for legitimate expenses. Contributions are slow, very slow up to the present time. The friends of the Grand Old Party and also the "angels" of the party of Thomas JEFFERSON are not going down into their pockets. A bloodeurdling story of the failure of the Hon. James M. GRIGGS to "touch" the Monte Cristo of Montana is told. Senator CLARK was cordially invited to make some speeches for the good of the party." The Democratic chairman reasoned that the Senator would rather sign a check than talk: But he declined to talk and did not send a check. The blow almost killed GRIGGS, who was already in the "dismal dumps' because rent had been asked in advance for the headquarters of his campaign committee in Washington. In raising the wind the Hon. JAMES S. SHERMAN expects to have no better luck than the Democratic chairman. The conclusion is that it will be one of those still waters run deep campaigns that so vex the souls of politicians, the people busy at their working and money making and

But this year of all years it will not do for the party leaders to take liberties with the people. They are not in a partisan temper, and are going to take the bit in their teeth. They will pay little heed to convention resolutions, since both parties are as virtuous as the devil when ut they will of notice of the character of the men nominated for Congress.

giving no sign of how they will vote in

November.

Mr. CANNON spoke with characteristic good sense when he intimated that the Congress elections might let the air out of more than one boom. If the status quo should be maintained all the old favorites will be limbering up on the Presidential track, but there will be some prompt withdrawals and doubtless new entries if the unexpected happens in pivotal States.

## Paving the Way for Home Rule.

A movement which has an obvious bearing on the concession of self-government to Ireland has been organized in Scotland and took impressive form on July 19 in the introduction of a bill for the reestablishment of a Scottish Parliament. Following closely, as it does, upon the heels of the Ministerial announcement of a purpose to create a Secretary of State for Wales, it attests the drift of Liberal opinion in favor of "home rule all around." It is now upward of two hundred

years since the union of crowns, which had taken place a century before, was cemented by the consolidation of the English and Scottish Parliaments. Not easily was the fusion brought about. It was predicted that the relegation of a supervision of Scottish affairs to a distant legislature might prove fruitful in occasions of friction and collision, for not only did Scotland retain an established Church of its own and a distinct system of jurisprudence and legal procedure, but its economic interests, being then almost wholly agricultural, seemed likely to be scarcely reconcilable with those of a commercial country like England, in which a tendency to the development of manufactures was already marked and was destined to attain phenomenal momentum. For a time it looked as if the forecast would be verified by the event, for dissatisfaction with the working of the Act of Parliamentary Union, which became operative in 1707, had much to do with the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. The small fraction of time and the plentiful lack of special knowledge applicable to the treatment of Scottish affairs at Westminster were naturally felt by Scots to be a grievance, but experience eventually taught British Ministers how to allay discontent on that score in the northern section of the kingdom. It gradually became the custom to refer bills dealing exclusively with Scottish concerns to the Scottish members in each house, who for that purpose practically constituted a special committee. A decision reached by a considerable majority of such a committee soon came to be, when reported, received with much deference, and as a rule was adopted. While, however, the Scots thus attained

statutory process a large amount of legislative autonomy, they long remained deprived of a separate executive organ.
This want was ultimately met in our own time by the creation of a Secretary

of State for Scotland. By the masses of the Scottish people

no deep and widespread dissatisfaction with the existing state of things seems as yet to have been evinced. There is no doubt, however, that their spokesmen at Westminster would, if they tried, be able to arouse among them jealousy of the promises of much more extensive and exclusive control of local affairs made to Ireland in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament. Scotch members who have toiled for the Liberal cause through ten years of discouragement and defeat and who have now given a Premier to the British Cabinet feel that in their case no less than in that of the Irish Nationalists the laborer is worthy of his hire. Why should their country's representatives, they ask, be content with a cumbrous makeshift, whereby decisions reached by themselves in committee concerning purely Scottish questions have to be

referred to a huge assembly, alien in sympathy and interest and for the most part ludicrously unfamiliar with the subjects of projected legislation? So immense and rapidly increasing is the pressure of imperial business that English members exhibit more and more inattention and impatience when bills relating solely to Scotland are presented, and the victims of such indifference smart under the consciousness that they are placed in an undignified, unreasonable and unfair position. That is why the Scotch members have lately held a caucus and determined to take the bull by the horns, selecting Mr. PIRIE, Liberal member for a division of Aberdeen, to introduce a bill proposing the creation of a single legislative chamber empowered to deal with purely Scottish matters. The bill seeks to disarm the opposition of the House of Lords by making Scottish peers eligible to such a chamber, and for administrative purposes it provides for a revival of the old Scottish Privy Council as it existed prior to the Union of 1707, the King being represented by a Lord High Commissioner at Edinburgh. What fiscal resources would such a home rule Government possess? The question is answered by empowering it to impose all taxes payable in Scotland except

That local autonomy will be conceded te Scotland before it is to Ireland we do not for a moment believe, for the reason that the past and present grievances of the former country cannot be compared with the latter's. Nevertheless, the introduction and discussion of Mr. PIRIR's bill will render a signal service to the advocates of "home rule all around" by reviving and driving home the argument on which Mr. GLADSTONE largely relied when he brought forward his second Home Rule bill for Ireland, the argument, namely, that a large devolution of legislation exclusively concerning Irish, Scotch and Welsh affairs to subordinate assemblies is indispensable if the House of Commons at Westminster is to make laws for the United Kingdom as a whole, and for the British Empire, with the necessary promptness and efficiency.

customs and excise duties, which would

still go to the Imperial Exchequer.

## The Peace of the Marblehead.

The conclusion of peace between Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras is a triumph for the big goosequill. Seldom have negotiations to end a war been so cordially welcomed and so quickly con-

While the little row lasted it was sanguinary and fatal to a degree seldom known before in the American tropics. and the political generals as well as the peons soon had enough of it. A repeating rifle with a low trajectory and a long range is a great discourager of glory in the abstract, especially when mixed breeds use it in a cause which is not worth while.

The United States amicably intervened at the psychological moment. A little less active, but in sympathy with the tender of good offices, was President DIAZ of Mexico, another great and good friend of the struggling minor republics. The representatives of the combatants saw the point and hastened to agree on terms on the deck of the Marblehead. Thirty days of fitful fighting and three days of dignified parleying in broadcloth and starched collars, and another war among the Central American States had passed into history. There was glory enough for all, and it was peace

with honor. The result, it would appear, so far as it affects local politics, is to strengthen the authority of President CABRERA of Guatemala in his own coun try and check the machinations of his enemies in abutting States. He stands for education and progress and benevolent centralization, being a student of the methods of the great President of Mexico. The war was mercifully short, the peacemaking an education. Article IV. of the Marblehead draft provides for a treaty of "friendship, commerce and navigation within two months," and Article V. for reference of all future difficulties to the arbitration of the United States and Mexico. Costa Rica and Nicaragua also sign and seal. Great news for the Pan-American conference and a fly in Castro's cintment!

## Modern Ships and Sailors.

As Shipping Illustrated says in an interesting article on modern ship construction, the old seadogs of the day of wooden hulls and square rigs would be flabbergasted were they to revisit the Seven Seas and note the changes that science and competition have worked in the "argosies of commerce," not only as regards their appearance, but the material of their construction, the contrivances used for economizing and expediting labor, and the reduction of their crews.

Poetry as well as romance has suffered by the transformation. A ship still "walks the waters like a thing of life"; faster, indeed, when she has auxiliary in practice by a roundahout and non- power; but her walk is not as graceful

if she is one of the big cargo carriers with a forest of derricks on her deck As idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean" is out of date as a simile, for ships on the trade routes cannot afford to be idle, and in port they must take on and discharge cargo on the jump. "Steam on, O Ship of State," would be the proper invocation now.

"Utility, not beauty, is now easily first in ship construction," says Shipping Illustrated. So we have the steel hulled seven masted schooner of 5,000 tons register, over 400 feet long, and carrying 48,000 square feet of canvas and a crew of only sixteen men to work her, with the aid of "steam driven, labor saving appliances." We have the hideous whalebacks, the shapeless turret steamers, the floating tanks and clumsy hulls fitted with cargo lifters that look like the steel skeleton of a skyscraper; and even the so-called sailing ships are made without wood, and some of them have rigs, like the baldheaded schooner and the double topsail type, that would confound the old deep water salts.

Plenty of room in the hold and no obstructions there is the aim of the modern shipbuilder, and he has to figure expenses to a cent. Any improvement which will save the crew's time he must adopt. Nothing could be more prosaic than the steamship Grangesburg with her smokestack near the stern and her long deck covered with discharging gear, but she can unload 10,000 tons of coal in thirty hours. The more freakish a cargo carrier looks the more useful and profitable she is likely to be. On every sea the sailing ship with auxiliary power is to be seen, although it may not be at first apparent to the novice; she may be said to have the auxiliary power concealed about her. And it follows that the modern seaman is more of a machinist than a sail trimmer. His work may be grimler, and there is no inspiration in it, but on the whole it is less dangerous. Our fiction writers no longer deal with JACK sloft but with SANDY in the engine room, and have to find the poetry of the sea in machinery below decks.

Me and St. Vitus of Dreamwold. We were the first that ever burst upon the world with this great and glorious ticket: for Governor of Massachusetts. the Hon. ME MORAN; for Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. THOMAS WYAN-DOTTE LAWSON. The Hon. SIMON SWIG, a nobler Roman than either of them, had declined to run. The Prohibitionists nominated the Hon. ME MORAN because he is not a Prohibitionist. He has nominated himself and will make the Democrats nominate him because he is "Me." From his palace of thought Mr. LAWSON sent this inquiry to the Boston Daisy:

"DREAMWOLD, Mass., July 20. "MY DEAR JOHN: What do Lleutentant-Governor do? Answer quick. THOMAS W. LAWSON." According to the Boston Advertiser, "the

report of LAWSON'S possible candidacy is very well founded, and it is believed that he already has an understanding with MORAN." The combination is singularly beautiful and powerful. Mr. LAWSON is a Lawsonian Republican. There is no reason why he shouldn't be as mighty in politics as in literature; why John and Tom should not be yoked immortally even as Tom and JERRY are. MORAN and LAWSON, the subpoena man and the seer. Who can resist the great twin brethren?

Mr. LAWSON need not worry about the Lieutenant-Governor's duties. As candidate for Lieutenant-Governor it will be his duty to chip in to the campaign fund and his pleasure to address his fellow citizens. The amount of free gas and electricity which Massachusetts will get next fall fills with happy anticipations all the lovers of that much enduring State

GoD save the Commonwealth of Massa chusetts! It needs saving.

Ex-Governor STONE of Pennsylvania quite right; politicians nowadays don't like publicity, even in the form of their brass aces on State House doors.

The yarn of an exodus from northern Mexico of Americans who won't stay to be massacred by the natives belongs to that class of literature associated with the ma rines. Cananea may have been a symptom, but there is a strong man in the city of Mexico who would make short work of the disease if it were to develop.

An aeronaut who has failed to sell admission tickets when he performed in these parts says: "I am going to move out There are billions of dollars in New York, but I can't get any of them." There will be no big money for air navigators here or elsewhere until they enclose a mile or two of firmament for their ascensions. When the airship was a novelty a man could hire a hall and take in some money from curious people who were pleased to see the thing float about like a toy balloon, but the man must be in the car new, and it's a free show as soon as he clears the trees or the house

A young woman of Philadelphia has sought futilely to have a passage of a love letter filed as a will, under which she would inherit the estate of the deceased. Thus he wrote: "I am yours to do with as you like I and all that I have is yours to do with as you like." The Register of Wills has ruled against her, holding that "ordinarily poetic or romantic license is considered an essential privilege of a lover's impassioned rhetoric," and that no doubt the deceased "intended to retain some remnant of supervision over the actual disposition of himself and his possessions." Sensible, average man, that Register; evidently recognized the passage as something he had written himself once and forgotten. It is obvious that if the young lady is right most love letters or amatory hieroglyphics are wills, and have been from the stone age down. The amount of wealth that has been given away by fond swains in the fever stage of love would liquidate all the national debts that ever were. No, wills must continue to be precise documents properly signed, if not attested and sealed.

With that fine old conservative ALEXAN-DER TROUP whooping things up for W. J. B in Connecticut and running the reception committee, the safe and sane Democrate will feel like going fishing for tomcods on the day the great man comes.

Rules for Barking Dogs. From the London Standard.
An order issued by the Hunstanton (Norfolk) Council reads: "Dogs must not bark while trotting along the sea front." The Council has instructed

PANAMA.

WASHINGTON; July 22 .- To many if not to most of our people Panama is either the name of a city or a synonym for canal. But Panama is more; it is republic with an area of \$2,880 square miles, or about that of the State of Maine Our holding is a strip of ten miles in width running somewhat irregularly across the middle of a country which extends 420 miles from Colombia, on the east, to Costa Rica, on the west.

The first chapter in its history as a part of the civilized world includes the landing of the Spaniards, under Alonso de Ojeda, in 1499, the visit of Columbus in 1502, the settlement of Panama City in 1517 and the foundation of Nombre de Dics as a port city on the Caribbean side in 1519. During the years which followed a paved highway, rough and narrow but a highway, was constructed from coast to coast. The idea of a waterway developed in the very earliest days. The fruitless search for a natural channel brought to the front the idea of an artificial canal. In 1520 Charles V. directed that a survey be made at Panama. In 1534 a royal decree directed a thorough investigation by men of experience. The Governor of Panama reported that "no king, however powerful he might be, was capable of forming a junction of the two seas or of furnishing the means of carrying out such an undertaking." If the shade of Don Pascual Andagoya happens to be in the vicinity of Culebra during the next few years he will probably see something that will be of inerest to him.

The discoveries of Pizarro and the conuest of what is now Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador made Panama a "carry, across which the spoils and the products of the west coast were transported, first to Nombre de Dios and later to Puerto Bello, for shipment to Spain. But the scheme of a water way, although it was abandoned for two centuries or more, was never quite forgotten. It was actively revived toward the close of the eighteenth century. In the meantime the traffic across the Isthmus fell away, shipments to the west coast being made by all water routes around either Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope. Interest in an Isthmian canal was again awakened by reports made by Baron von Humboldt, and in 1814 the Spanish Cortes passed a formal decree for the construction of a canal. Spain's immediate interest in and her control over such an enterprise terminated with the independence movement in Latin-America in 1819.

Panama's history for four centuries is interwoven with that of the present Colombia, of which it formed a part until November, 1903. In the Spanish times it was included in the administration of the viceroyalty of Nueva Granada. From 1819 to 1908 it was a State in the country which has been called by different names under various constitutions but which is now the Republic of Colombia. Its quarrels with the central Government at Bogota have been many and frequent. It was isolated by natural conditions. There was no overland route to the capital and a month or more was consumed in a journey between Panama and Bogota. So far as political conditions are concerned the State was probably better off under Spanish control than it was under the Colombian Government Certainly both took from it all that could he taken and did for it as little as could be

The mountain range which runs through Mexico and Central America runs also through Panama, although the peaks of the Isthmus area do not reach the altitude of those in the countries to the northward and the average elevation of the range is lower. The country is generally moun tainous; or at least hilly. Toward the west, near the Costa Rican border, the mountains reach a height of from 6,000 to 7.000 feet. Numerous rivers and streams find their source among the hills and flow some eastward to the Caribbean and some westward to the Pacific. The Bayano and empties into the Gulf of Panama, is navigable for about 125 miles. The Zambu also in the Darien district, is navigable for about ninety miles. With the exception of the coastal plains, which are sometimes swampy, generally unhealthy, and always hot, there are no important expanses level land.

Because of the influx of laborers for the canal work it is difficult to estimate the population of the Isthmus. It is usually given as about 300,000, although this doubt ess includes many who may not be regarded properly as citizens of the country The Panamans proper are, racially, very mixed. The lax morality of the Spanish colonial period produced a composite of white, negro and Indian of assorted shades They are as a people lacking in energy and quite unable to see any reason for being nergetic. This is particularly the case with the people of the eastern side. There is a slight improvement on the Pacific side. The present population shows clearly the influence of the Jamaican negroes who were brought in as laborers by the French for work on the canal, although the in fluence lessens in proportion to distance from the Canal Zone.

With the possible exception of gold the mineral resources of Panama are probably not extensive, and gold is as yet an uncer tain quantity. It is found in many dis tricts and there are traditions of generous yield in the early days. There are a few fairly profitable though not extensive mines in the Darien Andes, and there are others in the Veraguas and Chiriqui districts in the west. While the Spanlards were fairly good prospectors, there remains the possibility that as the country is opened up by highways and railroads, as it will be some day, gold and perhaps other metals may be discovered in considerable quan-

For the present, Panama has little except a somewhat lurid history and a canal route. It probably has less to offer to settlers than its neighbors have. Yet it is by no means devoid of opportunity for the white man, and the general health conditions of the hill country are decidedly good. A drawback exists at present in the frequent and heavy rains and the rank growth of forest and of jungle vegetation in many parts It is probable that extensive clearings for cultivation would modify both of these evils and turn the country into a more habitable region. It is little probable however, that there will be any extensive settlement until properly built highways take the place of the present bridle paths as routes to the interior. A part of the \$10,000,000 paid to Panama by the United States in compensation for the rights acquired in the Canal Zone is to be used for

this purpose A railway system of 500 to 600 miles in total length would make Panama a very different country from what it now i The natural focus of such a system would be on the northern coast, in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to the canal. A line from there to David, in the western part, with a branch line to Santiago, or even beyond that, would open up many square miles of fruitful land in a region which although tropical is not necessarily unwholesome, even for the habitation of white men. The country will one day be a kind of halfway house of hundreds of ships

on board of which there will be a large and for fresh fruits and veget Yet that trade would be only a part of the market for the products of the soil along the line of a longitudinal railway.

While all materials and supplies required for the work on the canal are exempt from duty, a considerable demand for American products arises from the presence of a large number of people, Americans and others, connected with the canal work. This results in a very considerable importation from the United States. Prior to 1904 the imports of the merce of Colombia. American imports in 1904 were valued at \$2,683,600; in 1905 at \$7,831,564; while for the fiscal year 1906 it is estimated that they will be not far from \$12,000,000. When a larger number of shovels are in active operation it is probable that the business will show still further

TOWA AND ARKANSAS.

How Those Mystic and Wonderful Words Should Be Pres

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days ago THE SUN in an editorial condemned Senator Dolliver's pronunciation of "I-o-way. Now, I have known many pioneers of that State; was born there myself; my parents and grandparents were of its earliest pioneers; my father, an officer of Zachary Taylor's regiment, which served along Iowa's borders when the Indians still were in possession. when the Indians still were in possession, said "loway." All these, and all army efficers and the Indians themselves as well, pronounced the word "I-o-way," fully sounding the "y" in last syllable. Lewis and Clark's journal spells it "Ayouway."

So with the word "Arkansas," which is officially noncomment "Arkansas," which is officially noncomment.

cially pronounced "Arkansaw," as it is a corruption of Arcs-en-sang, a term which characterized certain Indians who painted their bows with the blood of their enemiesin my time there has been a remnant of "bloody bows" among the Sioux. So squaw French term was probably easier to say than the Indian word.

Arkansas" bears no kinship to "Kansas which, as the late J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska showed me, was first "Escanzas." the name of a tribe, POSET S. WILSON.
TAOS, N. M., July 17.

## SQUIRREL LORE.

The Parliament of Naturalists Still in Selemn Session. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day

ssue Mr. Culyer, in writing upon the subject chipmunks and red squirrels, suggests that possibly the latter may be a cannibal as well as being fonbirds' eggs. For two years I have been carrying on a war of extermination upon the red squirrel, but not until after an abundance of ocular proof of his depredations. In a tree just beside our stable a

deprecations. In a tree just beside our stable a pair of robins built their nest only a few feet from one of the upper windows. One day the coachman and his family were attracted to the window by the screeching of the parent birds, to be horrified by the sight of a red squirrel just leaving the robins nest with one of the young birds in his mouth. We have seen them eating the eggs of the robins as well as those of the tame little chipping bird that builds in the vines upon our plasss.

There is as much animosity between the red squirrel and the gray squirrel as there is between a blacksnake and a rattler. The larger squirrel will leave the neighborhood and mek a new Since my onslaught upon these pests the gray squirrels have returned, and each day they are becoming tamer, as well as more numerous. A pair of brown thrushes built a nest and raised a brood of songsters last year, as well as the year before, in a shade tree upon the lawn of a neighbor of ours, but this season I have not seen or heard one of them: so I fear some misfortune has overtaken them. Some catbirds have come to take their place, however, and all bird lovers know what timid little creatures they are when looking for a place to build their nests, so that the enforcement of our laws for the protection of songbirds is manifest.

The only remedy against these "rascally marrauders" is to persistently shoot or trap them, and Since my onslaught upon these pests the gra squirrels have returned, and each day they are be " is to persistently shoot or trap them, an her they are exterminated the better. roga, July 30. J. M. Andrawy. SARATOGA, July 10,

The Climbers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If "Badger" will consult the article "Chipmunk" in the Universal Cyclopedia he may observe the animal mentioned climbing a tree.

They do the same thing on a farm which I have. though this may be a mere local issue, as Hancock said of the tariff.

H. B. GORFSOHIUS.

said of the tariff.
LITTLE PEREY, N. J., July 20.

A Comrade of Chipmunks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent "Carloaturist" says: "if 'Badger' had been raised in the Badger State and taken to the woods as a youngster and kept his eyes open he might have seen the chipmunk climb a tree."
This is to the point and deserves an answer. As a matter of fact I seent my boyhood, barefooted, in the woods of Wisconsin, the Badger State, where, until thirteen years old, I ran almost as wild as the squirrels and chipmunks, who were my best friends and pretty nearly my only associates.

and pretty nearly my only associates.

I know them not only intimately, but profoundly. No chipmunk ever climbed a tree or chattered as a squirrel chatters. Those who say they have seen chipmunks climb possibly call some other than the real chipmunk a chipmunk. The primeval woods of Wisconsin had many animals, and I knew them all, including bears, white tail deer, gray, black and red squirrels; woodshucks and occasionally a porcupine, drumming grouse, wild pigeons by the million, beautiful birds in almost endiess variety, many of which have become nearly ess variety, many of which have become extinct. This was before the civil war, not long after Wisconsin ceased to be a Territory and became

I fancy that I knew the Wisconsin chipmun before "Caricaturist" was born, and I knew hin better than he ever did, and not from natural his tory text books or dictionaries, but from association and observation. Bab HARRISBURG, July 31.

An Ulster County Naturalist. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read with great amusement "Badger's" description of the chipmunk. I really do not think he knows what a

I was born and brought up on a farm in Ulster bounty, N. Y., and many a time have seen the chip. county, N. 1., and shany's time have seen the chip-munk climb trees, but more frequently he will be found in the stone fences. He makes a chip-chip-chip sound, and when frightened nearly always whistles. Any one who doubts this has merely to take a stone and throw it at one as he has his head out of a stone fence. He will quickly jump in and whistle. Any one who knows what a red squirrel to knows that he jumps from the trees the state.

whistle. Any one was known what a red squirrel is known that he jumps from three to tree, often making a jump of from three to four feet.

As for woodchucks, my dog was making a great time barking up a tree; I went to see what he had, and, to my surprise. I found a woodchuck up the tree at least twelve feet from the ground. Now, how did he get there if he did not climb the tree? Let some of the people come out in the woods and they can learn more about the squirrel wood chuck and chipmunk than they can by reading about and never seeing them. OLD FARMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: Why do peo-ple never interpret the Hible spiritually, although claiming it is their spiritual guide?

Jonah had refused to obey a divine command. He was running away from his duty. He sought to take refuge in a device of his own, but it became a troubled sea to him and to all who were with him The inevitable consequences overtook him and he sank into the depths of his own helplessness; he was swallowed up by monstrous fears, remore

"Then Jonah prayed unto the Lord his God;" and every one in the world should read that prayer once a day. It brought Jonah out of "the belly of hell" to the "dry land"—the solid ground of safety in obeying God.

ALLAN. NEW YORK, July 22.

Does New York Pay Too Much for Her Art? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial "When Doctors Disagree" does not appear to me to be logical. I shall not take up your space by discussing whether either Mr. Gorky or Mr Stevendiscussing whether either Mr. Gorky or Mr Steven-son or both are right or wrong. I do not see that their views clash. There is no incon-sistency in "a city so keenly commercial being fooled as to the monetary value of its entertain-ment." Keenness or smartness, or the ability to drive a bargain, unaided by taste, does not help a man or a city to secure artistic aveciliance. a man or a city to secure artistic excellence.

Wast. July 21. CHARLES VERIM.

Receipts of the Game. Does trade follow the flag? Well, you bet it follows the per

"AN OLD, OLD QUESTION." me Wemen Do Draw the Line at Immoral Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "An nquirer," in a letter under the heading of Inquirer," in a la "An Old, Old Qu "An Old, Old Question," asks: "Can any other woman answer?" I, being a woman, will

endeavor to reply.

I wish to say first that "Inquirer," instead of giving his friend any reasons for there being one fule of moral action for men and another for women, only assails woman's inconsistency in the matter. Surely the Saviour meant to rebuke the inconsistency of men when He said to the men who were asking Him to condemn the fallen woman:
"He that is without sin among you, let him first
cast a stone at her." If men are inconsistent in such matters, why say anything about woman's inconsistency? "Inquirer" asks four questions. The first

"Inquirer" asks four questions. The first and fourth amount to the same thing, so I will give one reply to both. There are women, and their number is increasing, who do draw a line between moral and immoral men. I am sorry that "inquirer" seems to have men none of them. I know of one woman, who has spoken persistently against the election of a man to one of the highest offices in the gift of the nation because he has not borne a good moral character. He was a statesman in the opinion of some, honest, feariess and reliable, but his moral character previous to his election had not been good. I know of others who have refused to receive a man socially because they thought he was not moral.

"Inquirer's" third question is also a repetition of the second. It is difficult for a woman to find out all about a man's character pefore marriage, unless she has been brought up in the same circle with him. In many families facts damaging to men's characters are concealed by their male relatives, for men do not generally tell on each other. Some women have no gift at reading character and cannot see the weak points in a man, and they are often so blinded by love that they will not believe what is told shem.

Then, too, some women think it seeh a disgrace to be unmarried (an idea encouraged by men) that they will marry a man of whem they know but little, especially if they think it is their last chance. These are some of the reasons why women do not get a true idea of men before they marry.

As to there being two rules of action in morals, one for man and one for woman, I will say that I suppose the seventh commandment given by Mosee and the amount made to it by the Saviour Himself are the foundation of all rules not only of action but of thought on this subject; and I am sure that seither the Saviour nor Mecce intimates anywhere that the seventh commandment was meant only for women.

Amaoansert, L. I., July 31. and fourth amount to the same thing, so I

AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 31.

. A WAGE EARNER'S REPLY.

The Socialist Who Envied His Boss Over looked Some Things. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have carefully read the letter of "J. G. K." and feel that it would be a kindness to undeclive

I am of the opinion that our friend is mis taken in his figures and has failed to take into account a few incidental expenses other

than his own labor.

My impression is that besides the force of My impression is that besides the force of 250 operatives mentioned by "J. G. K." there must be employed in the business the following non-producing but nevertheless necessary persons: Several under foremen, one head foreman, one assistant superintendent, one head superintendent, several bookkeepers, one head bookkeeper, several boys, one stenographer, one general manager and saveral commencial teasuriless. manager and several commercial travellers.

In addition to the expenses which are In addition to the expenses which are incurred by the above mentioned supplementary force of employees, all necessary although non-producing, and the majority of whom doubtless receive a larger salary than our Socialistic friend, rent, power, investment of capital, which is entitled to the customary 6 per cent, per annum, light, lumber or paper for shipping purposes, and inoidental expenditures which make up the sun total of commercial life must be reckoned.

"J. G. K." did not consider these trifles. He with his common school education had learned his subtraction; therefore, from \$2,782.24, the amount which his employer got for his labor, he took 354s which the employer paid him, and a balance of \$2,177.24 profit was left.

ployer paid him, and a balance of \$2,177.24 profit was left.
What a great and deep subject has our Socialistic friend barely scratched! Has he stopped to consider that his employer may have started at the bottom of the ladder himself? Does he know of the many privations that may have been necessary before it was possible to employ 250 men? Does he know of the nights of scheming necessary in order to make both ends of a growing business meet? He looks at the finished product and at this employer taking a welcome and perhaps necessary rest, broken in strength and mind and glad to have his business off his mind.

Would our Socialistic friend wish to see all

mind and grad to have his business off his mind.

Would our Socialistic friend wish to see all endeavor, ambition and enterprise cease and a world of sluggish stand patism ensue? What reason could he advance for the risking of dollars earned while young by manual labor except the hope of the reward of rest in old age?

The world is gradually growing better, and the standard of living higher, but no thanks are due the socialists. It may beem odd to cour friend, but these lines are written by a young man of common school education. I am still working for a living, but hope to have a comfortable future in the fulness of time, with the help of economy, sobriety and earnest endeavor.

New York, July 21.

The Proper Use of Pontes.

The Proper Use of Pentes.

From the Spectator.

A schoolboy finds himself confronted with the passage in the Odyssey in which is described the return of Odysseys, and the killing of the suitors. Nothing could be more "exciting," even in Henry or Rider Haggard. No schoolboy, given the story be end, and odysseus had proved that he slone could string the bow and send the arrow through the axeheads, and the suitors were properly disposed of, and Penelope could at last finish her carpet. With the story presented to him in Greek alone, the action is so slow that the men and women coase to move at all. The avenger's hand is raised to strike, but the sword descends like the hour hand of a clock: it is twenty minutes before you can get one of the villains killed off, and tackle the next one. "The bright death quivers at the victim's throat" for such an internmiable age that it is difficult to guess whether poor Jphigenia will die today or the day after to-morrow. May act anybody read on and find out what happens? "He is at liberty to read on in the original Greek." But will he do so?" "Very likely not." "Then, if he docen't, does he not lose a great deal of pleasure in not knowing how the stary gree?" "If you didn't the passage of the surface of the pleasure in not knowing how the stary gree?" "If you didn't here." doesn't, does he not lose a great deal of pleasure in not knowing how the story goes?" "If you allow him to read it in a translation, his parsing will suffer. He will find out what the words mean too easily." "But is it a bad thing for him to find out easily what they mean?" "If he can find out a time what they mean?" "If he can find out

at once what the passage means from a tre tion, for what purpose is he given a lexicon?" Street Gamin Uproar. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read, with much interest and deep sympathy, the letter in to-day's issue entitled "Rowdyism" and

I live in East Twenty-second street, a few door

I live in East Twenty-second street, a few doors from Lexington avenue and just above Gramercy Park, a neighborhood which, I think, may fairly be called respectable; yes there is not a single evening (weather permitting) during the apring, summer and autumn that is not made hideous by the gange of boys and children which pervade the street, swarm over the doorsteps and infest the entrances of houses in the neighborhood.

The noise they make has become so intolerable that my family has been obliged to give up using the front part of the house during the evening, humbly trusting that the yelling samins will kindly refrain from breaking the windows. I have appealed for advice and help to many and various friends who live in other parts of the city, but the answer is always the same: "You can't do anything; you must expect that everywhere in New York."

Why have we not a curfew to compel all children under a certain age to be within doors at a certain hour?

New York, July 21.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Bestraint of Cambridge Booters. To THE EDITOR OF THE SIN-Sir: I have just ead with pleasure your editorial headed "Beseball

What you say of the Yale-Princeton game is inquestionably true, but allow me to remark that such conditions do not prevail at Cambridge. Naturally the crowd wishes Harvard to win, but in the many years I have stueded ball games at Cam-bridge I have never seen an attempt to win by rattling the opposing team by noise. In factiff it is almost impossible to keep up steady cheering it is almost impossible to keep up arealy regardless of the points of the game.

The crowd cheers if it gets a chance to che something, but not otherwise.

J. P.

Mrs. Smartect—Don't you think that divorce has a bad effect on the children?

Mrs. Upperten—Yes, indeed; they are thrown so much there with their pariets.

HOLIDAYS FOR WORKING FOLK A Pleasant Result of Associated Thrire in Northern England.

From Harper's Weekly.

Is there any large city in this country in which work ceases almost entirely for several consecutive days every year? There are many such in England. This custom had its origin in Lancashire, and has spread and is still spreading. The cotton trade took the lead and other trades followed, offices the lead and other trades followed, offices and shops bringing up the rear. During July, August and the early part of September there are always one or two towns taking their holidays, during which time they are almost deserted by their citizens. In practically every case the holidays begin on a Friday evening, and continue till the following Friday or Monday week.

Blackpoel, Morecambe and Southport draw the bulk of these happy people, Blackpool in particular enjoying enormous popularity, but some of the holiday makers go as far as Scotland or London, or even Paris. How do working class people, many of them

as Scotland or London, or even Paris. How do working class people, many of them youths and girls in their teems, afford com-paratively expensive holidays? .In the north of England in general and Lancashire in par-ticular it is customary for working people to form among themselves what are known as clubs—thrift clubs, as they might be called. There are clothing clubs, Christmas clubs, sick clubs, Easter hat clubs, musical instrument clubs, holiday clubs; in fact, all sorts club. A number of young women employed in the same cotton weaving shed each place a few pence every week into the hands of some person of trust-perhaps the father of one of them-and by the time Easter comes around will in this way have saved enough money to buy a new hat.

Bome people are members of quite a number of clubs, and the system has worked so well that it has developed enormously during recent years. But the largest of these clubs are those which have the holidays as their objective. Throughout the year hun-dreds of thousands of people save against he holidays, and very large sums of money are put together. The treasurers of a holi-day club which is confined to the attendants at a Blackburn Sunday school last August disbursed £4,000 a few days before the holidays began, the amount saved by each person averaging about \$19. The Oldham holiday clubs are the means by which about £200,000 is saved every year, and it is quits common for a family consisting of parents and several adult children to take away with them as much as £40 and spend practically every penny of it in a few days at Blackpool.

MODERN AICHEMY.

Are the Elements Transmutable and Is There a Universal Selvent?

From the Technical World Magazine. Chemistry has proved that the eighty elements are not independent, ultimate things.
Astronomy and chemistry together have rendered it probable that all the elements are simply stages in the evolution of matter from simple into complex forms, the organic life which exists on the earth being simply the later end of this process of evolution from has found a way of producing out of ordinary atoms minute cathode ray particles which are much smaller than atoms, and has also are much smaller than atoms, and has also found that certain of our heaviest elements are in the very act of spontaneously transmuting themselves into simpler forms. To our first question, then, as to whether the elements are transmutable in the labora-tories of nature, we may return the answer that certain of them, at least, are transmut-able; and it is probable that in nature's labor-

that certain of them, at least, are transmutable; and it is probable that in nature's laboratories all of them are being produced from some simple, primerdial stuff.

Can man effect the transmutation? Thus far he has indeed learned how to obtain cathode ray particles from any of the different forms of matter; but he has not learned how to produce by any of the agencies at his command any of the eighty recognized elements from any other. He has caught nature in the very act of doing it herself; but none of the agencies now known to the chemist or to the physicist appears to be able either to accelerate or to retard the process—that is, to change in any way the rate at which radioactive substances are spontaneously transmuting themselves into other substances.

It seems probable that the "universal solvent" which will produce this transmutation, and which is perhaps producing it now in the stars, is temperature; that the old Greek philosophers were right in assuming that a proper admixture of their old element, fire, would produce any desired transformation. But unfortunately the temperatures required to produce these changes are probably forever beyond man's reach. The ince, would produce any desired transformation. But unfortunately the temperatures required to produce these changes are probably forever beyond man's reach. The relatively little changes which we are able to produce on earth have no measurable effect at all upon the transmutations which uranium, radium or thorium are undergoing. Although, then, our modern science has opened out before us a view which the ancient alchemists never had of the wonderful operations going on in nature's laboratories, we are at the present day just as impotent as they in the face of the problem of the transmutation of any element into any other element. If the secret of this transformation should ever be found we should be able to unlook almost infinite stores of energy which we now know to be wrapped up in the atoms of the elements. Curie proved in 1903 that the disintegration of a gramme of radium liberates at least 300,000 times as much heat energy as sevolved in the combustion of one gramme of coal. Furthermore, it is extremely probable that similar enormous quantities of energy are locked up in the atoms of all substances. J. J. Thomson estimates that shoulg energy is stored up in one gramme of hydrogen to raise a million tons through a hundred yards. It is not improbable that it is the transformation of this sub-atomic energy into heat which maintains the temperature of the sun. Should man ever be able to unlock this energy he would doubtless look back upon the day in which his progenitors burned coal to warm their housed and to drive their engines with the same curiosity and pity with which we look back upon the day when our naked ancestors ploughed their fields with a crooked stick and lit their fires with the spark from a fint.

New Portrait of Turner.

From the London Dathy News. A hitherto unknown portrait of Turner, the great artist, has been unearthed under somewhat romantic conditions. Some ten years ago Mr. W. Risby, a well known collector, was passing through Seven Dials, when his attention was attracted by a dirty, unframed canvas outside a dealer's shop. The picture quickly changed hands for a very

small sum.

Recently Mr. Kilsby had the portrait cleaned. This resulted in the name of "Turner" being found in the left hand bottom corner, together with two other signatures, which are almost illegible. There were indications that the work must have been the product of two, or more artists, from the dissimilarity of the handling of parts of the face and drapery. The oldest-reliner at the National Gallery, who knew Turner very well, declared that it was a most excellent likeness of the great land-scape painter, and Mr. Bassett, who was on terms of friendship with Turner, expressed a similar opinion. After that Mr. Klisby had the portrait photographed, and forwarded a copy to Mr. W. P. Frith, R. A., an old time intimate personal friend of Turner. Writing to Mr. Klisby, Mr. Frith said

the photograph was undoubtedly a likeness of Turner, whom he knew well. Mr. Kilaby took the picture to Mr. Frith, who at mos pronounced it an admirable presentment of his old friend. The discovery of the paintil which measures 25 by 30 inches, is importa inssmuch as there are only three authenticated portraits of Turner, and one of these is little more than a caricature perpetrated by a fellow Academician on "warnishing day" unknown to the original. The canvas discovered by Mr. Kilsby shows Turner when at the height of his fame.

Stuttering.

From the Lancet. Of the etiology of stuttering we know nothing definite. Direct inheritance is rare, and possibly imitation is the chief factor when father and son are affected. There is usually a well marked neurotic inheritance, others in the family having various forms of nervous complaints. But I have not been able to confirm Charcot's statement that stuttering and ordinary facial paralysis frequently occur in the same family. Shocks, frights and debility after some acute illness are the causes to which the onset is most frequently attributed by parents. Imitation is undoubtedly an occasional cause, children having often been known to stars the habit when put in charge of a stuttering nurse-maid. A friend of mine who was extremely fond of horses and was hardly to be kept out of the stables acquired a most obstinate stutter from the groom. Adenoid vegetations are often met with and are important as a predisposing cause, since they tend to prevent the proper filling of the chest with sir. When present they should be removed as a preliminary measure, although it must not be as a preliminary measure, although it must expected that their removal will lead to a prompt consisten of the stutter.